

half the time of other methods.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.—The *entente cordiale* seems to be drawing closer and closer between France and Russia. Count de Morny's reception at St. Petersburg has been more than friendly.

The objects proposed by the Marianne are the overthrow of the Bonaparte government, the proclamation of the democratic and social republic, and the triumph of the working classes. According to the best informable, the ramifications of the Marianne are very widely spread, and exist, in the form either of regular secret societies or of groups of adepts or propagandists, wherever revolutionary clubs existed previously to 1852. It is believed that, dating from the latter months of 1855, the Marianne was organized throughout France, and certain judicial data tend to prove the correctness of this belief.

In September and October last the workmen in the slate quarries of Angers and Pont de Ce, were tried as belonging to the Marianne; three were condemned to transportation, and 47 others to various terms of imprisonment. In January last adepts of the same society were arrested at Chateaubault, Angouleme, Niort, Saintes, Poitiers, and their association was traced to Chauvigny, Mirebeau, Neuville, and other places. As recently as the month of June, the tribunals of Blois proceeded against members of the Marianne, to whom their attention had been directed by circumstances attending the suicide of a vine-dresser of La Griveliere. Again, about the 15th

LE PERE DE LA FAMILLE.

Another society has lately been spoken of, under the name of the Pere de Famille, having its chief directors at Paris and Lyons. Some of its members have, it is said, already been prosecuted at St. Etienne. Its aims are said to be nearly the same as those of the Marianne, but it does not take instructions from the chiefs of that society. It is divided into groups of five, each of which obeys a chief, known as the Pere de Famille. Each associate knows only the men of his group or section, and is ready to take up arms at the first summons. The orders of the supreme committee are transmitted by the delegates of Paris and Lyons.

LA MILITANTE.

There is a third society which pervades the entire French army, and which is known under the title of La Militante. It is one of the most formidable of all, from the fact that its members are all armed, and that the army is the only support of the present form of government.

In fact, at this moment France is "burrowed"—literally "burrowed"—by secret societies, and therefore an explosion may take place sooner than is generally expected.

SPAIN.

It was reported that the government intended to promulgate the Constitution of 1845. This report, however, required confirmation, it being more probable that the Cabinet would prefer submitting a new fundamental law to the Crown and Cortes.

The whole of the National Guard of Spain is to be disarmed, but the question of its definitive dissolution will be left to the decision of the Cortes.

PARTIES IN SPAIN.—The actual circumstances and immediate results of Marshal O'Donnell's *coup d'état* have had the effect of diverting attention from the real perils and difficulties it creates. There is no person acquainted with Spain who believes that Queen Isabella will leave any progeny with claim to succeed her. A Princess Royal is indeed registered in the State almanack, but the health of the infant in all circumstances lead to the opinion that Louis-Philippe's scheme will have completely succeeded, so far as to leave Queen Isabella without any direct succession. Parties in Spain have arrived at this conclusion. Who then is to succeed? The Duke of Montpensier and his wife, or Montemolin, the Legitimist heir? The national and liberal party is equally opposed to both. We point out this danger, not out of rivalry to the existing French Government, which has shown hitherto upon the whole rather a forbearant than an intermeddling policy. We do so from the desire to see Spain not more English than French, but tranquil and prosperous. Under military government or foreign influence it will never be either.—*Examiner*.

ITALY.

The *German Journal* of Frankfort says:—
"Letters from Rome state that the question pending between the Holy See and Russia appears to have taken a favorable turn. The Pope has presented the Emperor Alexander with a statue, by the sculptor Fabri, representing the death of Milo of Crotona.— Prince Flavia of Chigi, who goes to Moscow for the coronation, has been charged to present the group to the Emperor. It appears that the presence of M. de Kisselef has greatly contributed to the solution of the difficulties existing between Rome and Russia.— Although nothing positive is known respecting the nomination of six Catholic bishops for Russia, it is said that the government has in hand the diplomas for them, and that it is possible that the question of the publication of them will be discussed at Moscow on the occasion of the coronation."

Cardinal Giovanni Soglia died on the 12th at Rome, in his 77th year. He was created a Cardinal in 1838.

The *Cologne Gazette* publishes the following as a correct synopsis of the note of the King of Naples in reply to the recent notes of England and France:—

"King Ferdinand formally declines all interference with the Western Power in the internal affairs of his Kingdom. He rejects it as contrary to all the rules of international law, as an attempt to alter the independence and dignity of his Crown, and relying upon the principles of eternal justice, which prohibit, 'thou shalt not do unto thy neighbor what thou thyself wouldst not have done unto thee,' he put the following questions to the London Cabinet, whose representations were made in much stronger language than those of France: 'What would Lord Palmerston say if the Neapolitan Government was to presume to describe the management of the English Cabinet, and to propose a modification in its internal policy, or the adoption of more liberal views towards Ireland, or to recommend more humane conduct towards its Indian subjects? What would he say—what would he reply to the representatives of that Power if they interfered in some guise with the Government of Her Majesty? He would reply, as the Court of Naples now replies, that he does not recognise in any one the right or the power to dictate a line of conduct or to address reproaches.' Or rather he would not do this—Lord Palmerston would not even give himself the trouble to reply at all; he would most probably send the meddling representative his passports. And has not

the King of Naples, as well as of Great Britain, the right to look after his own honor and that of his people? "He may, as a proof of his goodwill, listen to communications made with a view to the consolidation of public order in Europe; but then such communications must be made with that moderation and deference which are due to a free and independent Sovereign; and he alone must be allowed to form his judgment upon the propriety of the proposed measures and of the moment for carrying them out." No one except the King himself can form a correct judgment upon what circumstances may require. It is asserted that the present state of things requires certain alterations and improvements. It is stated that the armed attacks of the revolution against the Government of the Two Sicilies have ceased. This is *prima facie* evidence that the system opposed to them, is not so useless or so baneful as some persons wish it to be believed. But, it is added, the necessity for such a system no longer exists. The King, is not of this opinion, and his will cannot be opposed, unless the exercise of superior force can be asserted as at right. But what will then become of the principles of Royal Authority; and what value will be attached to the acts of a Government which have emanated under the pressure of a foreign Power? Under such circumstances any concession, however justifiable, would lose all effect. His Majesty King Ferdinand, therefore, regards himself as perfectly justified in maintaining its prerogative, and of notifying his intention to decide himself alone upon what ought to be done, and the proper time for doing it. He ardently desires that that time may speedily be at hand; but it cannot be denied that the violent and systematic attacks of the English press and the demands thundered forth in the English Parliament are of a nature to adjourn that time for the present. Is it supposed that such means are calculated to calm the evil passions in a country still a prey to the revolutionary doctrines of 1848? It cannot surely have been already forgotten that the Central Committee of Italy only recently established the principle that political assassination was not a crime, especially when its object was to get rid of a powerful enemy; and that this same committee put a price upon the head of the King of Naples, and promised a reward of 100,000 ducats to the man who should slay this monster. Considerable such recollections it is not only the right, but it is the duty of His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, to act with the greatest caution, and not to rely on the ceaseless system of government which, though it is fit to adopt, has much in the interest of his subjects as for his own safety. It has been asserted and attempted to have been made to establish this assertion, that the Constitution of 1848, under which the exorable principle was openly promulgated, is the fundamental law of the kingdom of Naples. But it is overlooked that when that Constitution was proposed to the Sicilian Parliament, it was rejected with contempt, and asked for the Constitution of 1812. The concessions then made by King Ferdinand II. had no other effect than to create the demands of the revolutionary faction throughout the whole of Italy, and thereby to excite the people of Naples and at Rome, against

which took place in Sardinia and Austria were the signal for risings in Naples, Rome, and Lombardy. It is desired to see a renewal of those dreadful crimes and catastrophes of which unhappy Italy was then the theatre? The Constitution of 1848 would be wonderfully adapted to bring forward a repetition of them. But, on mature reflection, that cannot be the idea of the Cabinets of London and Paris, whose object must be the maintenance of the peace of Europe, so dearly bought. Especially it cannot be the view of the French Cabinet. After having taken such energetic measures at home to put down revolution, France surely cannot seek to create it in Italy. This would be in direct opposition to that wise and clever policy which has been successfully carried out. France and England should remember that the war in the East was undertaken precisely to prevent a foreign Power from interfering in the affairs of Turkey. Any similar interference in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies would be a curious anomaly, not to give a more precise qualification. King Ferdinand cannot place full confidence in the acknowledged principles so gloriously established by the Courts of Paris and London, according to which every independent State, although much weaker than the Power which wishes to force its counsels upon it, has the incontestable right to reject those counsels if they contain menace or an attack upon its independence. The King is firmly resolved to adhere to what he has said. If, however, an attempt should be made—which is scarcely possible—to go further (*passer outre*) His Majesty, relying on the justice of his cause, would appeal to the patriotism of his people, and, trusting to his brave and faithful army, would compel force by force."

RUSSIA.

Under the date of St. Petersburg, August 3, the *Debats* publishes the following:—

"In the interview which Count de Morny had yesterday with Prince Gortschakoff, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, some explanations were given respecting the question mooted in the German and English journals on the subject of the evacuation of the Turkish territory of Asia Minor and of the occupation of Serpents' Island by the Russians. The explanations given may make this incident be regarded as completely terminated. As regards the Serpents Island, I am assured that the Russian Cabinet had not the slightest intention of infringing the treaty of the 30th of March. It is also in my power to contradict the statement that Russia has the intention of constructing a fortress in the Gulf of Bothnia, destined to replace Bomarsund. It has been finally settled that M. de Kisselef shall proceed to Paris immediately after the coronation. He has had an interview with Count de Morny."

CORONATION OF THE CZAAR.—Jewellery to the value of between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 francs has been ordered in France on account of the coronation of the Emperor of Russia. Furniture &c., to the amount of 10,000,000 has likewise been furnished by France.

REBUILDING SEBASTOPOL.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* states that a number of laborers in East Prussia have been engaged by the Russian Government for three years, to be employed in rebuilding Sebastopol, at wages of 3s. a day. Those who are married are to be allowed to visit their families once a year.

The correspondent of the *Globe* says:—Sebastopol is to be reconstructed on a new plan, which has been agreed upon in St. Petersburg. Of that plan nothing of course is known. The various stories which are now being propagated in Paris will doubtless, find an echo in some of your contemporaries, and may possibly mislead the public. It is a duty to call upon them to disbelieve all that is being rumored here relative to the reconstruction of the Crimean stronghold as a military post. In well-informed circles it is firmly believed that the Czar will apply himself to make of necessity a virtue; and Sebastopol as a naval arsenal, being among things of the past, that he will leave nothing undone to avail himself of its splendid harbor to make it what nature has clearly intended it to be—the commercial Queen of the Euxine.

DENMARK.

GREAT PROTESTANT PROGRESS.—Mormonism is making such progress in Denmark as to cause the religious and reflecting part of the inhabitants to look with dread to the future, as it may exercise a most baneful influence on the peasantry and lower classes, who are exclusively to be found among the converts. Several petitions have been sent in to the Government from different parts of the kingdom, praying that a stop may be put to the nuisance, and that the Mormons be prohibited from exercising in future their religious ceremonies with so much demonstrative ostentation as they are now allowed to do. Jutland is the part where the great hordes of Mormon proselytism are to be found; and, as they eventually make up caravans or parties of four or five hundred together

to migrate to America, in order to settle on the banks of the Great Salt Lake it will have the effect of ultimately depopulating the province to a great degree, and depriving its agriculture of many industrious hands. It is especially to this point that the objection to the King, just sent in from the town of Alaborg, and signed by upwards of 200 of the principal inhabitants, lays so much stress, and calls the attention of the Government."

SWEDEN

Swedish Laws Regarding Drunkenness.—Whoever is seen drunk in Sweden, is fined, for the first offence, three dollars; for the second, five; for the third and fourth, still further sums, and is also deprived of the right of voting at elections, and of being appointed a representative. He is, besides, publicly exposed in the parish church on the following Sunday. If the same individual is found committing the same offence a fifth time, he is shut up in the house of correction, and condemned to six months' hard labor; if he is again guilty, to twelve months' punishment, of a similar description. If the offence has been committed in public, such as at a fair, an auction, etc., the fine is doubled; and if the offender has made his appearance at a church, the punishment is still more severe. Whoever is convicted of having induced another to intoxicate himself, is fined three dollars. If this sum is doubled if the person is a minor. An ecclesiastic who falls into this offence loses his benefice; and if it is a layman, who occupies any considerable post his functions are suspended, and perhaps he is dismissed. Drunkenness is never admitted as an excuse for any crime, and whoever dies when drunk is buried ignominiously, and deprived of the prayers of the church. It is forbidden to give and receive especially to sell, any spirituous liquors to students, workmen, servants, apprentices, and private soldiers. Whoever is observed drunk in the streets, or making a noise in a tavern, is sure to be taken to prison and detained till sober, without, however, being on that account exempted from the fines. One-half of these fines go to the informers (who are generally police officers), the other half to the poor. If the delinquent has no money, he is kept in prison until some one pays for him, or until he has worked out his enlargement. Twice a year these ordinances are read aloud from the pulpit by the clergy, and the tavern keeper is bound, under the penalty of a heavy fine, to have a copy of them hung up in the principal rooms of the house. In spite of these laws Sweden is the most drunken country in Europe.

The Swedish Diet has adopted a law increasing the penalty against Separatists, or Independents.—The law declares that every individual who shall administer the sacraments *without being a legal pastor, or priest of the Established Church*, shall be condemned to a heavy fine, or to 28 day's imprisonment on bread and water; and whoever shall have received the holy Supper from this person, or shall continue to do so after being warned that he is not qualified, shall also pay a fine. This alleged crime is called *mocking* the sacraments. The King of Sweden delayed for several months to give his sanction to these new articles of legislation. He has, however, at length acceded to the

INDIA.

HORRIBLE MENACES OF THE LEPROS.—There is one item of news from India so shocking and disgusting that the first impulse of the reader is to thrust it aside as incredible. As the information is given in official reports, however, it must be received as, at least, credited on the spot. The inhabitants of the Punjab are in a state of dismay and virtual subjugation to bands of lepers, who roam the country, obtaining whatever they demand by threats of bathing in the wells! Without dwelling an instant on the horror of this diabolical conception, we may go on to ask what is done in a case so critical? Major Lake's building "an asylum," we are told, and when the edifice is completed stern and summary measures are to be adopted for the suppression of the evil. Must the measures wait till the asylum is opened? And what can any asylum do but be true, that "bands of" leprosy are "ravaging the Punjab."

SOCIAL REFORMS.—Social reforms are advancing in India. It is now nearly 30 years since the Sutee system was abolished; but when the Hindoo widow was forbidden to burn herself a vestige of the ban under which she was placed was still left in the prohibition against a second marriage. This now is to be removed, and an attempt is also to be made to modify the system of polygamy in India, so far, at least, as only to allow another marriage when the first wife has not presented her husband with the first residuum of Hindoo law—a son.

All this is rather in the teeth of some maxims and prophecies of old Leadenhall-street authority. It has been always said,—“Don't meddle with the superstition of the Hindoos, it is all up with our Empire if you do; that is their tender part. The whole population will rise up to a man against you the moment you interfere with their religious customs.” No matter, then, how cruel, base, or hideous a custom it was, no popular superstition was to be touched. It was Hindoo superstition, and therefore, *ipso facto*, irremediable, unchangeable, and eternal as the world. The Leadenhall street Manichee, who believed a great deal more in evil than he did in good, and thought the Devil much the most powerful being in the universe, shut his eyes as Juggernaut passed, and looked away from the Sutteé pile; he thought them disagreeable spectacles, but unalterable as fate; he could not for years hear of any interference with them. His inner soul bowed before the idol, and acknowledged him as the god of India; and though public opinion in this country gradually forced him to modify his creed and suppress the most revolting rites, he is still but half-persuaded, and is full of apprehensions at the least invasion of a Hindoo custom. But now what appears, in point of fact, to be the truth on this question? Were the Hindoo widows so fond of being burnt? It would seem not; at least, they bore very quietly the prohibition of the Sutteé system, and did not grumble violently at being obliged to live. They now appear to receive the permission to marry again without loud remonstrance; so far, at least, as we may judge from the number of petitions for and against this change of Hindoo law, which has been nearly equal—a fact which tells considerably against the asserted unchangeableness of Hindoo ideas. It was said before that railways were made in India that they would be useless, because those of different caste would never consent to travel together; but that prophecy has been falsified by the fact, for they all travel together: and even perform their pilgrimages by train. Our Hindoo policy, indeed, has been the very extravagance of caution and the very fanaticism of tolerance, for it has been more cautious and more tolerant than even the Hindoos themselves wanted. Even the Hindoo has at last protested against the super-Hindoo bigotry of our Indian officials, has come forward to convert Leadenhall-street to Christianity, and to reclaim Englishmen that they need not be more orthodox Mussulmans and Hindoos than the Mussulmans and Hindoos themselves. We hail this auspicious turning of the tables, though it is not very creditable to us that, driven from its native region and home, the orthodox Hindoo creed should find its last refuge and support in England.

THE FAMILY OF O'DONNELL.
(From the Dublin Evening Post.)

There is no name connected with the history of this country that occupies a more prominent place in our modern annals than that of O'Donnell. Every person who has the most superficial acquaintance with the history of Ireland, from the era of the Reformation—since, which the political ascendancy of England had been enforced here by her Sovereigns in connection with religious convictions, that had been all ways distasteful to the Irish, and never made any real progress amongst them—cannot have failed of having the career of the patriotic and chivalrous Hugh Roe impressed upon his memory. That illustrious chief

and compromising line of foreign dominations imposed, with all the force of his talents, and the progress of his name, the efforts of England to bring his country under complete subjection to the Crown of that kingdom. Taken prisoner by the sturgeon in Lough Swilly, and lodged under manacles in the tower, in this city, his own address, aided it may be, by the necessity of vigilance of his gaolers, effected his release; for, he was recaptured the first time, and his adventures among the fastnesses of the Dublin and Wicklow mountains, independent of those which he met subsequently on his way to his fate in the North, are romantic, far beyond the relations of fiction. His political career terminated, with the national disasters of Kinsale; and his valuable life, year or so afterwards, at Valadolid, in Spain; his country he never visited to solicit aid from Philip III., to enable him to retrieve the loss sustained in the South of Ireland: When he landed at Corunna a proud Spanish Grandee, the Count Caracena, Governor of Galicia, received him with great distinction, and the "Pacata Hispania" quickly informs us that "Caracena ever more gave O'Donnell the right hand, which, within his Government, he would not have done to the greatest Duke in Spain.

Nineteen years subsequent to this period another O'Donnell figured prominently in the troublous affairs of this country. This was Balldarg, another Hugh, who came from Spain to fight the battles of James I., and commanded ten thousand men in his service. After the defeat of the Irish and the retreat—by some called, but erroneously, the cowardly flight—of James he accepted rank and pension from the politic William, for which he has been severely censured by the Irish writers who have treated of these matters; and amongst the rest by Hardiman, in his history of (Galway), and by our distinguished accurate friend Dr. O'Donoghue, in his appendix to the "Peasants." We are not aware whether Hardiman ever gave any reason to change his unflattering estimate of this brave character; but we believe Dr. O'Donoghue would not now dispose of him without at least an admission that there were strong extenuating circumstances in his case, which, like that of most of his countrymen of the period, was a very hard one. We shall adduce one or two proofs of our opinion on this point.

In the first place, O'Donnell incurred the displeasure of his patron and benefactor, the King of Spain, by coming over here, against his will, to fight for James, whose cause was espoused by Louis XIV., then at enmity with the Spanish Sovereign, Charles II. He fought bravely throughout the contest, and finally made his own terms on submitting to the successful party, when, according to James himself, it would have been useless to have continued the war any longer. And, in the second place, he lost favor and fortune in Spain by his devotion to James, whose Viceroy here—Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnell—the title of O'Donnell's family, and by which he was himself known abroad—represented him as desirous of achieving the complete freedom of his countrymen, and making them wholly independent of Stuart or Nassau; so that James, if he were even in a position to remunerate his sacrifices and his services, would not be likely to render him independent of the bounty of William. He may not have been as pure and incorruptible as Espinosa or Washington, but, surely, he was not the infamous traitor that he has been more popularly than truly or fairly, represented. Neither of these O'Donnells have direct descendants, but from Connell O'Donnell the brother of Balldarg, has sprung the Larkfield branch of the name. We may add that Macaulay, in his historical romance, treats of the character of Balldarg, as he does of that of most of the Irish leaders very slightly; and, although detailing the particulars of his escape from Spain, he overlooks the position in which he found himself when the cause of James was lost in Ireland.

But all this has very little to do with Marshal O'Donnell, whose fortunes have now fixed our attention on this illustrious name. The English journals abound with notices of the career and descent of this distinguished member of the family, which notices are almost in every particular grossly erroneous. One of them tells us that he is descended from the O'Donnells of the County of Tyrconnell—there being no such County in Ireland—and that he is the son of Henry O'Donnell, Conde d'Abisbal, whereas he is the son of Henry's brother, Charles. His grandfather, Joseph, son of Charles, the Black O'Donnell, and of Mary, daughter of Colonel Manus O'Donnell, was born in Ireland in 1725, and passed from the Austrian into the Spanish service. Joseph's sons, Henry and Charles—the latter father of Leopold, Count of Lucena—and his grandsons, of whom he had many, were, as well as himself, officers of rank and distinction in the service of Spain; and never sparing of their blood whenever that service required them to shed it—which happened very frequently during the last half-century. It has often dyed the Spanish plains, and almost always in the cause of Spanish independence—one member only of a numerous race having fought in the ranks of the French army during the invasion of Spain and Russia. Many of them fought bravely and bled profusely for Christiana and the Constitution; and one of them was shot by the Carlist Chief, Zumalacarregui; but none of them did so much to promote the Queen's cause as Leopold—as we have already stated—whose military services were repeatedly rewarded with rank and civil, as well as military station; till he arrived at his present elevated position of President of the Council. The English newspaper writers accuse him of having abused his power when Captain General of Cuba to enrich himself; but, when we consider the fact that he was richly rewarded on his return from Cuba for his public services in that island, and regard the honors, not always barren, which he had previously won, besides the services of his family, we may surely be permitted to accept, with some degree of reserve, the sentence passed on his character by the English worshippers of Espartaco—who has been so often tried and found so woefully wanting.

Dr. O'Donovan traces the pedigree of Leopold up to Con Oge, the brother of Neill Garbh O'Donnell, the most inaugurated Chief of this illustrious house; and upon the most reliable authority, though the late Matthew O'Connor, in the "Military Memoirs of the Irish Nation," laments that the O'Donnells of the present day cannot trace their pedigree for five generations. Con Oge is ten generations behind the present "O'Donnell." Henry, the brother of Joseph, Leopold's grandfather, was the ancestor of the Austrian O'Donnells. He was a fine fellow, brave as a Bayard, handsome as an Adonis, and gifted as an Alcibiades. These qualities secured for him the friendship of an Empress, and the hand of her cousin, who was, besides a descendant of John Cantacuzenus; the Byzantine Emperor, who wrote the history of half a century of the Empire, and who flourished—as the existence of great people is called—is in the middle of the thirteenth century. And so an Irish nobleman was mated with a daughter of the Eastern, and a near connection of the Austrian Caesars. What pity she was not an Anne Commana, both competent and willing to record the history of her husband and of his heroic race. These O'Donnells, for "mere Irish" were, as will be seen from our hasty sketch, really great people, and it is to be hoped that the now much noted name will have found itself worthy of the illustrious associations connected with its race and add to his own by the salvation of Spain. It is melancholy enough to find some intelligent Irish journalists adopt the slanders of partisan English prints regarding Leopold O'Donnell. But it is possible that all of them may, at no distant day, completely change their vote regarding him. We have within the last few years, seen them reverse more settled opinions respecting the character of the present Emperor of France.

The ascendancy of O'Donnell is now established in Madrid and, with it, according to the Tory prints—which by the way, are extremely liberal on the subject of foreign politics—the rule of the priest and the power of the inquisition. The priests, in the opinion of their canting foes, have been guilty of terrible political offences in all countries; and the bloody Sep-